

Italians for making tomato paste. The fruits are pear shaped. The vine is very vigorous and quite productive." (D. N. Shoemaker.)

Introduced for the use of specialists in tomato breeding.

*Lycopersicon esculentum* (Solanaceae), 55503. **Tomato.** From Buenos Aires, Argentina. Seeds presented by D.S. Bullock, agricultural commissioner, Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Perfeccion." Introduced for the use of specialists of this Bureau who are engaged in tomato breeding experiments.

*Millettia megasperma* (Fabaceae), 55565. From Abergeldie, New South Wales. Seeds presented by Hugh Dixon, Summer Hill. "This plant is quite unlike Chinese or Japanese varieties of wisteria. It has dark-green foliage, and is a rank grower when established,—mine is growing over a park railing 90 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 5 feet high, and has to be kept within bounds on width and height. It is not particular as to soil, but I would not advise a heavy clay. The plant stands 8° to 10° of frost without injury. The flowers are darker purple than those of the Chinese variety, sweet scented, and are borne in dense panicles. It is a very shy seeder, with seldom more than one seed in a pod, but it strikes root freely when layered and also from cuttings. The root of a layer afterwards potted had the largest number of nodules I have ever seen on any leguminous plant. It is an exceedingly rare plant simply because it is not known." (Dixon.)

*Nageia nagi* (Taxaceae), 55477. From Okitsu, Shiz-nokaken, Japan. Seeds presented by T. Onda, director, Government Horticultural Experiment Station. An ever-green subtropical tree 30 to 60 feet high, with very narrow, bluish green sharp-pointed leaves about 3 inches long and arranged in two rows on the branches. The fruit is a small, fleshy, purplish black drupe which emits a balsamlike fragrance when cut. In Japan, where this tree is native, the white, fine-grained wood is used for furniture and general building. Propagation is easily carried on by seeds, of which the tree produces an abundance. (Adapted from Useful Plants of Japan, Agricultural Society, Tokio, p. 145, and from Revue Horticole, vol. 86, p. 77.)